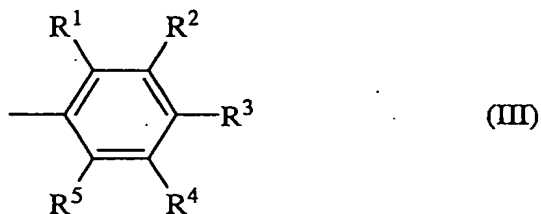CLAIMS

1.   A separating agent for enantiomeric isomers comprising, as
an active ingredient, a polysaccharide derivative having at least
part of hydrogen atoms of hydroxyl groups of a polysaccharide
substituted by at least one of atomic groups represented by the
following general formulae (I) and (II):

$$
\begin{array}{c c c}
O & H & O \\
\| & | & \| \\
-C- & N- & C-R
\end{array}
\qquad (I)
$$

$$
\begin{array}{c c}
O & O \\
\| & \| \\
-C- & C-R
\end{array}
\qquad (II)
$$

(in the formulae, R represents a substituted or unsubstituted
aromatic group, or a linear, branched, or cyclic aliphatic group).

2.   The separating agent for enantiomeric isomers according to
claim 1, wherein the polysaccharide comprises cellulose or amylose.
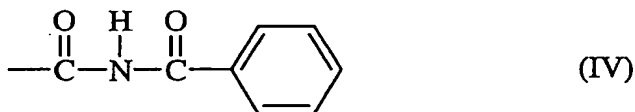

3.   The separating agent for enantiomeric isomers according to
claim 1 or 2, wherein R in each of the general formulae (I) and
(II) represents an atomic group represented by the following general
formula (III):

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$$\text{(structure III: benzene ring with } R^1, R^2 \text{ top, } R^3 \text{ right, } R^4, R^5 \text{ bottom)}$$

(III)

(in the formula, R^1 to R^5 may be identical to or different from each

other, and R^1 to R^5 each represent an atom or group selected from

hydrogen, a halogen, an alkyl group, an alkoxy group, an amino group,

a nitro group, a siloxy group, and an alkylthio group).

4.   The separating agent for enantiomeric isomers according to

claim 3, wherein R^1 to R^5 in the general formula (III) each represent

an atom or group selected from hydrogen, a halogen, and an alkyl

group.

5.   The separating agent for enantiomeric isomers according to

claim 1 or 2, wherein the atomic group represented by the general

formula (I) comprises an atomic group represented by the following

formula (IV).

$$\text{(structure IV: } -\overset{O}{\underset{\parallel}{C}}-\overset{H}{\underset{\mid}{N}}-\overset{O}{\underset{\parallel}{C}}- \text{phenyl ring)}$$

(IV)

6.   The separating agent for enantiomeric isomers according to

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claim 1 or 2, wherein the atomic group represented by the general

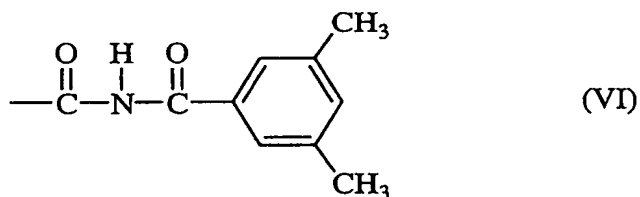formula (I) comprises an atomic group represented by the following

formula (V).

$$-\overset{O}{\underset{\|}{C}}-\overset{H}{\underset{|}{N}}-\overset{O}{\underset{\|}{C}}-\!\!\!\!\langle\!\!\!\!\rangle\!\!\!\!-CH_3 \qquad (V)$$
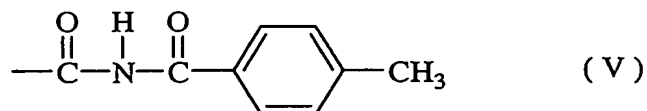
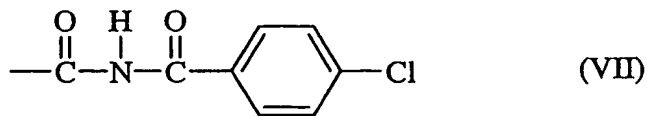7.   The separating agent for enantiomeric isomers according to

claim 1 or 2, wherein the atomic group represented by the general

formula (I) comprises an atomic group represented by the following

formula (VI).

$$-\overset{O}{\underset{\|}{C}}-\overset{H}{\underset{|}{N}}-\overset{O}{\underset{\|}{C}}-\!\!\!\!\langle\!\!\!\!\rangle\!\!\!\!\overset{CH_3}{\underset{CH_3}{}} \qquad (VI)$$

8.   The separating agent for enantiomeric isomers according to

claim 1 or 2, wherein the atomic group represented by the general

formula (I) comprises an atomic group represented by the following

formula (VII).

$$-\overset{O}{\underset{\|}{C}}-\overset{H}{\underset{|}{N}}-\overset{O}{\underset{\|}{C}}-\!\!\!\!\langle\!\!\!\!\rangle\!\!\!\!-Cl \qquad (VII)$$

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9. The separating agent for enantiomeric isomers according to claim 1 or 2, wherein R in each of the general formulae (I) and (II) represents an atomic group represented by the following formula (VIII).

(VIII)

10. The separating agent for enantiomeric isomers according to claim 1 or 2, wherein R in each of the general formulae (I) and (II) represents an atomic group represented by the following formula (IX).

(IX)

11. The separating agent for enantiomeric isomers according to claim 1 or 2, wherein R in each of the general formulae (I) and (II) represents an atomic group represented by the following formula (X).

(X)

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12. The separating agent for enantiomeric isomers according to any one of claims 1 to 11, which is used as a stationary phase for chromatography.

13. The separating agent for enantiomeric isomers according to any one of claims 1 to 11, which is used as a stationary phase for continuous liquid chromatography.

14. Use of the polysaccharide derivative according to claim 1 as a separating agent for enantiomeric isomers.

15. A method of separating enantiomeric isomers by bringing the polysaccharide derivative according to claim 1 into contact with the enantiomeric isomers.